Whereas, the Bureau of Reclamation recognized the need for water storage in Sanpete County, and as early as the 1930s proposed a plan that would provide water storage for both Sanpete and Carbon Counties;

Whereas, the component of the Bureau of Reclamation's plan that would provide water storage for Sanpete County was never implemented, initially due to a disruption caused by World War II, and more recently by various questions regarding ownership of the water;

Whereas, numerous judicial decisions have now clearly established and defined water rights involved in the Narrows Water Project;

Whereas, legal agreements between Sanpete County, Carbon County, the state of Utah, and various federal entities have recognized Carbon and Sanpete County's water rights from Gooseberry Creek; and

Whereas, the residents of Sanpete County, at great financial sacrifice, have waited for almost a century for the Narrows Water Project water storage facility that was promised to them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the state of Utah expresses support for the Narrows Water Project in Central Utah; be it further

Resolved, That the House of Representatives urges Congress and the United States Bureau of Reclamation to support the development of the Narrows Water Project in Central Utah; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Bureau of Reclamation and to Utah's congressional delegation.

POM–35. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah urging Congress to preserve the exemption for hydraulic fracturing in the Safe Drinking Water Act and to refrain from passing legislation that would remove the hydraulic fracturing exemption; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 17

Whereas, the United States Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act (Act) to assure the protection of the nation's drinking water sources;

Whereas, since the enactment of the Act, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has never interpreted hydraulic fracturing as constituting ''underground injection'' within the Act;

Whereas, in 2004, the EPA published a final report summarizing a study to evaluate the potential threat to underground sources of drinking water from hydraulic fracturing of coal bed methane production wells and the EPA concluded that ''additional or further study is not warranted at this time . . .'' and ''that the injection of hydraulic fracturing fluids into coal bed methane wells poses minimal threat'' to underground sources of drinking water;

Whereas, in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the United States Congress explicitly exempted hydraulic fracturing from the provisions of the Act;

Whereas, the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC) conducted a survey of oil and gas producing states which found that there were no known cases of groundwater contamination associated with hydraulic fracturing;

Whereas, hydraulic fracturing is currently, and has been for decades, a common operation used in exploration and production by the oil and gas industry in all the member states of the IOGCC without groundwater damage;

Whereas, approximately 35,000 wells are hydraulically fractured in the United States annually, and close to 1,000,000 wells have been hydraulically fractured in the United States since the technique's inception, with no known harm to groundwater;

Whereas, the regulation of oil and gas exploration and production activities, including hydraulic fracturing, has traditionally been the province of the states;

Whereas, the Act was never intended to grant to the federal government authority to regulate oil and gas drilling and production operations, such as ''hydraulic fracturing,'' under the Underground Injection Control program;

Whereas, the member states of the IOGCC have adopted comprehensive laws and regulations to provide safe operations and to protect the nation's drinking water sources, and have trained personnel to effectively regulate oil and gas exploration and production;

Whereas, production of coal seam natural gas, natural gas from shale formations, and natural gas from tight conventional reservoirs is increasingly important to our domestic natural gas supply and will be even more important in the future;

Whereas, domestic production of natural gas will ensure that the United States continues on the path to energy independence;

Whereas, hydraulic fracturing plays a major role in the development of virtually all unconventional oil and gas resources and, in the absence of any evidence that such fracturing has damaged the environment, should not be limited;

Whereas, regulation of hydraulic fracturing as underground injection under the Act would impose significant administrative costs on the state and substantially increase the cost of drilling oil and gas wells with no resulting environmental benefits; and

Whereas, regulation of hydraulic fracturing as underground injection under the Act would increase energy costs to the consumer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the state of Utah expresses support for maintaining the exemption of hydraulic fracturing in the Safe Drinking Water Act and urges the United States Congress to refrain from passing legislation that would remove the exemption for hydraulic fracturing; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to the members of Utah's congressional delegation.

POM–36. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah urging the Environmental Protection Agency to address the problems associated with its configuration of nonattainment areas relating to Utah; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 5

Whereas, on December 23, 2008, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published county nonattainment designations for the federal air quality standard (NAAQS) for the fine particulate known as PM2.5;

Whereas, the EPA designated a total of three PM2.5 nonattainment areas within the state;

Whereas, the first area is Utah County; the second area is Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber Counties and portions of Box Elder and Tooele Counties; and the third area is Cache County and Franklin County, Idaho;

Whereas, designating areas two and three as nonattainment areas is contrary to the designations originally recommended by the state;

Whereas, the state has made a strong commitment to conservation and protection of the environment, and Utahns place a high value on the state's natural resources, including clean air;

Whereas, the state is also growing both in terms of population and businesses that offer jobs to local residents;

Whereas, Utahns are concerned not only with being good stewards of their natural environment, but also fostering strong economic development;

Whereas, the state recommendation for designation for certain counties as nonattainment for PM2.5 will lead to an accurate, timely, and fair resolution of PM2.5 nonattainment issues;

Whereas, the result may create a misperception that Utah has a bigger and more wide-spread air quality problem than is actually true;

Whereas, the current nonattainment area designations made by the EPA have created several problems that must be rectified as soon as possible;

Whereas, one of the PM2.5 nonattainment areas designated by the EPA includes all or a portion of five counties, and these overly broad designations should be pared back;

Whereas, the EPA should not designate areas as nonattainment until it has actual monitoring data justifying such a designation;

Whereas, in the case of Box Elder and Tooele Counties, it is clear that the designations include areas that have pristine air quality and do not exceed the NAAQS;

Whereas, for example, the portion of Tooele County designated ''nonattainment'' by the EPA includes the Deseret Peak Wilderness Area within the Stansbury Mountain Range;

Whereas, air quality in this wilderness area is widely known to be excellent, particularly in and around the pristine areas of the 11,000 foot Deseret Peak;

Whereas, there is no reason for the EPA to create a nonattainment area in a national wilderness area;

Whereas, one of the PM2.5 nonattainment areas designated by the EPA includes both Cache County in Utah and Franklin County in Idaho, creating a single nonattainment area with jurisdiction under agencies of two different states, and the EPA further creates a nonattainment area under the jurisdiction of two different EPA regions, Region 8 and Region 10; and

Whereas, interstate designations should be eliminated and the EPA should either divide the designation into two nonattainment areas or agree that Cache County can be redesignated attainment for PM2.5 on its own, with oversight solely by EPA Region 8, if monitoring data shows that the NAAQS has not been exceeded: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, urge the EPA to adopt the recommendation for PM2.5 designation as proposed by the state of Utah; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the members of Utah's congressional delegation, and to the Utah Department of Environmental Quality.

POM–37. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah expressing strong opposition to any federal legislation that would expand the reach and scope of the Clean Water Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 6

Whereas, over the past 35 years, the federal Clean Water Act, supported by other federal, state, and local laws, has governed the nation's waters and has helped ensure that Americans enjoy the cleanest rivers and lakes in the world;